

REMARKS

This application has been reviewed in light of the non-final Office Action mailed on August 14, 2009. Claims 1-20 are pending in the application with Claims 1, 7, 12 and 17 being in independent form.

Claims 1, 7-9, 12, 17 and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Application No. 2003/0134650 to Sundar et al. in view of U.S. Application No. 2003/0065817 to Benchetritet, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,010,300 issued to Jones et al. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1, as presented herein, recites, *inter alia*, as follows:

“A communication method ... to bilaterally switch communication between the WWAN and a WLAN via a mobility supporting module suitable to use with a mobility control module ...

wherein the mobility supporting module may switch between the WWAN and WLAN by **providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques.**” (emphasis added.)

At the top of page 4 of the present Office Action, the Examiner admitted that Sundar does not disclose or suggest “establishing [a] mapping relationship between WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal.” The Examiner relied on Benchetritet to cure such deficiencies.

However, according to the Office Action at page 4, Benchetritet “does not particularly refer to wherein the mobility support in [sic] module determines whether to switch between the WWAN and WLAN based on user location by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques.” The Examiner relied on Jones et al. to cure such deficiencies.

Jones et al. is directed to a method of handing off an ongoing wireless telecommunication session with a mobile station when the mobile station is engaging in the ongoing communication session via a first access system, and then registers in a second access system. When communicating with the first access system, the mobile station communicates with a first access node according to a first protocol. When communicating with the second access system, the mobile station communicates with a second access node according to a second protocol, which is a different protocol than the first protocol. After registration of the mobile station in the second access system, the ongoing communication session is carried between the mobile station and the second access node according to the second protocol over the first protocol. More specifically, the ongoing communication session is carried between the mobile station and the second access node using the first protocol encapsulated in the headers of the second protocol.

Jones et al. describes various methods for handing off an ongoing wireless communication session with reference to the figures. None of the methods described by Jones et al. discloses or suggests the mobility supporting module may switch between the WWAN and WLAN by **providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques**, as recited by Applicant's Claim 1. (emphasis added)

In contrast, Jones et al. describes, as one exemplary handing off method with reference to Figure 5 at column 19, lines 14-55, the following:

At block 502, the mobile station 116 using the EVRC standard encodes outgoing data of the ongoing communication session. This encoding produces outgoing EVRC data. Once encoded, the mobile station 116, at block 504, transmits the outgoing EVRC data to the BTS 422. The mobile station 116, however, may translate the outgoing EVRC data before passing it the BTS 422. If the mobile station 116 translates the outgoing EVRC data, then preferably, the translation conforms with one or more of the following CODECS: (i) Pulse Code Modulation (PCM), (ii) Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation (ADPCM), (iii) Code-Excited Linear Predictive (CELP), (iv) Adaptive Code-Excited Linear Predictive (ACELP), (v) Relaxed Code-Excited Linear Predictive (RCELP), (vi) Selective Mode Vocoder (SMV), (vii) Linear Predictive

Coding (LPC), (viii) Sinusoidal Transform Coder (STC), (ix) Improved Multiband Excitation (IMBE), (x) CDMA Qualcomm Code-Excited Linear Predictive (QCELP), (xi) CDMA4000-SMV, (xii) Adaptive Multirate GSM (AMR-GSM), (xiii) Federal Standard 1017, (xiv) IS-54, (xv) IS-641, and/or other CODEC.

At block 506, the BTS 422 receives and relays the outgoing EVRC data to the BSC 426. The BSC 426, at block 508, receives the outgoing EVRC data, and preferably converts the outgoing EVRC data into outgoing PCM data for transmission to the transport network 414, and in turn to the gateway 420. At block 510, the BSC 426 relays the outgoing PCM data using the ITU G.711 standard or some other transmission standard to the transport network 414 for transmission to the recipient.

For the downstream part of the communication session, upon receiving incoming PCM data, the gateway 420 simply relays the incoming PCM data to the public wireless network 412, as shown in block 512. If, on the other hand, the gateway 420 receives incoming data that is not PCM encoded, the gateway 420 may encode the incoming data, to produce incoming PCM data before sending it to the BSC 426. At block 514, the BSC 426 receives the incoming PCM data, and preferably converts the incoming PCM data to incoming EVRC data for transmission to the mobile station 116. At block 516, the BSC 426 transmits the incoming EVRC data to the mobile station 116 via the BTS 422.

There is no disclosure or suggestion by Jones et al. with respect to all of the described handing off methods of “the mobility supporting module may switch between the WWAN and WLAN by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques,” as recited by Applicant’s Claim 1. (emphasis added)

Independent Claims 7, 12 and 17 include similar limitations to those of Claim 1, and are allowable over the prior art of record for at least the same reasons presented above for the patentability of independent Claim 1.

Dependent Claims 8, 9 and 18, are allowable over the prior art of record for at least the same reasons presented above for the patentability of independent Claims 1, 7, 12, and 17.

Accordingly, the withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) with respect to Claims 1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17 and 18 and allowance thereof are respectfully requested.

Claims 2-6, 10, 11, 13-16, 19 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Sundar et al. in view of Benchetritet, in view of Jones et al., and further in view of U.S. Application No. 2005/0053034 to Chiueh. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Dependent Claims 2-6, 10, 11, 13-16, 19 and 20, are allowable over the prior art of record for at least the same reasons presented above for the patentability of independent Claims 1, 7, 12 and 17. Chiueh does not address the deficiencies of Sundar et al, Benchetritet and Jones et al. with respect to independent Claims 1, 7, 12 and 17. Accordingly, the withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) with respect to dependent Claims 2-6, 10, 11, 13-16, 19 and 20 and allowance thereof are respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all claims presently pending in the application, namely, Claims 1-20, are believed to be in condition for allowance.

If the Examiner should have any questions concerning this communication or feels that an interview would be helpful, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned.

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Date: November 5, 2009

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